



OCCUPATIONAL FORECAST FOR HAWAII 2001-2003

September 2002



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Introduction

Occupational Forecast for Hawaii, 2001-2003 provides short-term industry and occupational projections for the State of Hawaii and Honolulu MSA. The data was derived using 2nd quarter of 2001 as the base year and projecting to the 2nd quarter of 2003.

The information contained in this report may be used by students and jobseekers who are making career decisions; education and training program planners who develop specific occupational training programs; job placement specialists who help people find employment; counselors who assist individuals in selecting careers; managers who design, evaluate, and direct employment and training programs; policy decision makers who develop short-range to long-range personnel policies; and employers who need information to help them plan the expansion or relocation of their businesses.

Prior to interpreting or analyzing the employment estimates in this publication, it is essential to read the Methodology that provides a brief description of the procedures used in projecting employment and estimate job openings.

Methodology

Five general steps were used to project employment and estimate job openings:

- Industry employment estimates were obtained from the Hawaii State Department of Labor and Industrial Relations' Current Employment Statistics (CES) and the Covered Employment and Wages (ES 202). The average monthly employment was compiled for a 19-year (1982-2001) period for the agricultural and each non-agricultural industry for the State of Hawaii and Honolulu MSA.
- Industry employment projections for the state and Honolulu MSA were derived from examining various projection models, including simple time-series extrapolation and linear regression models. Independent variables used in analyzing these models included time, resident population, gross state product, total personal income, average visitor census, visitor expenditures, and the number of unemployed persons. The initial projections were reviewed for reasonableness and adjustments were made based on current industry employment and economic conditions. The economic impact from the events of September 11, 2001 was a determining factor in the adjustment process.
- Staffing patterns for the agricultural industry, excluding agricultural services, were calculated by using census data. Staffing patterns of the non-agricultural industries and agricultural services were obtained through the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) surveys in 1999 and 2000, based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) codes.
- The OES industry staffing patterns were applied to the 2001 employment estimates for each industry to produce the 2001 industry-occupation matrices. The process adjusted the staffing patterns of each industry to account for employment changes due to technological developments that may affect various occupations over time. These staffing patterns were then applied to the 2003 industry employment estimates of their respective industries.
- Job openings were developed based on occupational employment growth and labor force separations.

This report is available at: www.loihi.state.hi.us

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INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT TRENDS - STATE OF HAWAII

The total statewide employment is projected to decrease slightly from 566,090 in the second quarter of 2001 to 561,590 in the second quarter of 2003, a loss of 4,490 jobs.

Employment, largely affected by the economic impact following the tragic events of September 11th, will experience an average annual employment loss of 0.4 percent.

The service-producing industries (transportation, communication, and utilities; trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; services; and government) will account for approximately 88 percent of the total job decrease. Transportation, communication, and utilities along with the trade industry, will lose a total of 6,240 jobs over the two-year period, mainly due to a drop-off in tourism. The other service-producing industries will post a gain, reducing the total job losses by 2,290 jobs.

Jobs are expected to recover gradually in the tourism-related industries but will not measure up to pre-attack levels.

| Industry Employment and Growth Rates, 2001 – 2003 State of Hawaii | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <u>INDUSTRY</u> | <u>2nd Qtr. 2001</u> | <u>2nd Qtr. 2003</u> | <u>CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT</u> | <u>AVG. ANNUAL GROWTH RATE</u> |
| TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES | 566,090 | 561,590 | -4,490 | -0.4% |
| AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING | 8,450 | 7,820 | -630 | -3.7% |
| CONSTRUCTION | 23,570 | 24,030 | 460 | 1.0% |
| MANUFACTURING | 18,000 | 17,640 | -360 | -1.0% |
| Durable Goods | 4,230 | 4,260 | 30 | 0.4% |
| Nondurable Goods | 13,770 | 13,380 | -390 | -1.4% |
| TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, & UTILITIES | 46,050 | 42,870 | -3,180 | -3.5% |
| Transportation, inc. Postal Service | 36,150 | 33,150 | -3,000 | -4.1% |
| Communications | 6,440 | 6,210 | -230 | -1.8% |
| Utilities & Sanitary Services | 3,460 | 3,510 | 50 | 0.7% |
| TRADE | 136,910 | 133,850 | -3,060 | -1.1% |
| Wholesale | 20,820 | 20,210 | -610 | -1.5% |
| Retail | 116,090 | 113,640 | -2,450 | -1.1% |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE | 32,700 | 33,050 | 350 | 0.5% |
| Finance | 12,720 | 12,720 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Insurance | 6,470 | 6,450 | -20 | -0.2% |
| Real Estate | 13,510 | 13,880 | 370 | 1.4% |
| SERVICES | 237,090 | 238,430 | 1,340 | 1.6% |
| Hotels & Other Lodging Places | 39,040 | 37,850 | -1,190 | -1.5% |
| Business Services | 31,210 | 31,800 | 590 | 0.9% |
| Health Services, inc. Public Hospitals | 41,640 | 42,240 | 600 | 0.7% |
| Educational Services, Private & Public | 56,790 | 57,570 | 780 | 0.7% |
| GOVERNMENT | 63,320 | 63,920 | 600 | 0.5% |
| Federal ex. Postal Service | 27,250 | 27,540 | 290 | 0.5% |
| State ex. Education & Hospitals | 19,520 | 19,630 | 110 | 0.3% |
| Local | 16,560 | 16,750 | 190 | 0.6% |
| ----- | | | | |
| Rounded to the nearest ten. | | | | |
| Totals may not add due to rounding. | | | | |

Total job losses within the transportation, communication, and utilities industry will top all industries and will average a decline of 3.5 percent a year. The transportation field, mainly due to decreases in air transportation and transportation services, will contribute to the majority of the job declines.

Trade, the second largest industry, will experience the second largest job loss during the two-year period. Nearly all of the retail trade sectors will have job reductions, brought on by the drop in tourism.

The services industry will generate the most number of jobs among all the industries. Although hotels will feel the lingering impact of the slowdown in tourism, advances in educational services, followed by health and business services will overshadow the loss in hotel jobs.

Government will experience modest growth of 0.5 percent per year. All levels of government will show some increase.

Finance, insurance, and real estate will post a small increase. The finance sector will remain stable. However, real estate will push the industry upward as low interest rates encourage home purchases.

The goods-producing industries (agriculture, forestry, and fishing; mining and construction; and manufacturing) will account for about 12 percent of the employment loss during the projected period.

Agriculture, the smallest industry, will experience the highest percentage decline among all the industries, 3.7 percent per year.

Manufacturing will lose 360 positions over two years, due to a reduction in the nondurable goods sector, in spite of no significant occurrences.

Employment in construction will increase, registering a gain of 1.0 percent annually. All sectors will show improvement. Despite economic uncertainty following the terrorist attack, many construction projects will continue as planned.

OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK - STATE OF HAWAII

The state's total job count (agricultural and nonagricultural) is projected to fall by an estimated 4,490, or 0.8 percent from 2001 to 2003, 2nd quarter to 2nd quarter. In the aftermath of the Sept 11th events, the state's weakened economy will continue to impede growth throughout the two-year period.

More than half of the major occupational groups will lose jobs. Four of the occupational groups will suffer a decline of over 1,200 jobs each. Food preparation and serving related occupations and office and administrative support occupations, which together employ 29 percent of the workforce, will incur the biggest declines. Nearly every occupation within the food preparation and serving workers group will decrease. This includes food and beverage servers, cooks and food preparation workers, and miscellaneous food preparation workers such as dishwashers and dining room and cafeteria attendants. Declining occupations classified under office and administrative support occupations include reservation and transportation ticket agents; bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks; office supervisors; and stock clerks.

The decrease in sales and related occupations, another occupational group, relates directly to the slumping tourist numbers. As a result, a drop in retail sales occupations - mainly cashiers and retail salespersons, will reduce the number of jobs within this occupational category. The projected decline in the transportation industry will probably be responsible for the majority of the job losses within transportation and material moving occupations. Among this group, motor vehicle operators, material moving workers, and air transportation workers will post the biggest job losses.

In terms of growth, education, training and library occupations will provide the bright spot with an increase of 770 jobs. Teachers at all levels will contribute to the expansion. One of the smaller occupational groups, computer and mathematical occupations, will follow with the addition of 390 positions. However, this translates into the largest percentage increase of 5.9 percent. Gains in computer support specialists along with network and computer systems administrators will boost the employment count. Also expanding by 390 jobs, the healthcare support occupational group, which includes occupations such as medical assistants and home health aides, will continue to benefit from growth within the healthcare industry.

Outlook of Major Occupational Groups, 2001 - 2003 State of Hawaii

| Occupations | 2001 Estimated Employment | Projected Employment Growth | Percent Growth | Total Replacement Openings | Total Job Openings |
|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| TOTAL | 566,090 | -4,490 | -0.8% | 32,030 | 32,030 |
| Management Occupations | 28,910 | -120 | -0.4% | 870 | 870 |
| Business and Financial Operations Occupations | 18,210 | 50 | 0.3% | 660 | 720 |
| Computer and Mathematical Occupations | 6,590 | 390 | 5.9% | 90 | 490 |
| Architecture and Engineering Occupations | 7,850 | 40 | 0.5% | 300 | 340 |
| Life, Physical, and Social Service Occupations | 6,200 | 50 | 0.8% | 390 | 440 |
| Community and Social Services Occupations | 8,800 | 200 | 2.3% | 230 | 440 |
| Legal Occupations | 3,830 | -10 | -0.3% | 60 | 60 |
| Education, Training, and Library Occupations | 38,320 | 770 | 2.0% | 1,400 | 2,170 |
| Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations | 9,040 | -50 | -0.6% | 350 | 350 |
| Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations | 23,570 | 230 | 1.0% | 940 | 1,170 |
| Healthcare Support Occupations | 12,560 | 390 | 3.1% | 480 | 870 |
| Protective Service Occupations | 19,570 | 240 | 1.2% | 1,410 | 1,640 |
| Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations | 70,550 | -1,730 | -2.5% | 8,500 | 8,500 |
| Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations | 34,020 | -30 | -0.1% | 1,410 | 1,410 |
| Personal Care and Service Occupations | 18,720 | -330 | -1.8% | 1,470 | 1,470 |
| Sales and Related Occupations | 58,670 | -1,270 | -2.2% | 4,650 | 4,650 |
| Office and Administrative Support Occupations | 96,410 | -1,690 | -1.8% | 4,340 | 4,340 |
| Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations | 5,430 | -310 | -5.7% | 210 | 210 |
| Construction and Extraction Occupations | 22,660 | 440 | 1.9% | 840 | 1,280 |
| Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations | 19,950 | -300 | -1.5% | 770 | 770 |
| Production Occupations | 18,280 | -230 | -1.3% | 810 | 810 |
| Transportation and Material Moving Occupations | 37,950 | -1,230 | -3.2% | 1,880 | 1,880 |
| Total job openings is the sum of employment growth, if positive, plus total replacement openings. If employment growth is negative, only total replacement openings is included in total job openings. Rounded to the nearest ten. Totals may not add due to rounding. | | | | | |

Even though most occupational groups will not add any new jobs and in fact will show a decline in employment, replacement needs will still create numerous employment opportunities for jobseekers. As a result 32,030 total openings statewide will be due to separations (made up of workers who retire, die, or leave the workforce for other reasons).

The three largest occupational groups – office and administrative support, food preparation and serving, and sales and related occupations will generate more than half or 55 percent, of the total openings. Food preparation and serving occupations alone will comprise over one-quarter of the openings. These groups contain many jobs with high turnover ratios that surpass growth needs.

OCCUPATIONS WITH THE MOST OPENINGS

The table provides a list of occupations with at least one hundred openings, including job growth and replacement openings, during the two-year period. The top four occupations that will generate the most number of openings fall under two occupational groups – food preparation and serving related occupations, and sales and related occupations. Not surprisingly, this list includes many of the larger-sized occupations, which undoubtedly have higher replacement needs. Occupations with the most openings include a diverse range of jobs relating to computer, healthcare, education, and construction that require at the least a high school diploma or training to higher education.

Occupations with 100 or more Openings in Hawaii, 2001-2003

| | |
|---|--|
| Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, inc. Fast Food | Receptionists and Information Clerks |
| Retail Salespersons | Computer Support Specialists |
| Waiters and Waitresses | Amusement and Recreation Attendants |
| Cashiers | Cleaners of Vehicles and Equipment |
| Stock Clerks and Order Fillers | Food Servers, Nonrestaurant |
| Security Guards | First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers |
| Food Preparation Workers | Bartenders |
| Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop | Baggage Porters and Bellhops |
| Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers | Carpenters |
| Janitors and Cleaners, exc. Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners | Electricians |
| Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners | Social and Human Service Assistants |
| Office Clerks, General | Home Health Aides |
| Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers | Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants |
| Elementary School Teachers, exc. Special Education | Word Processors and Typists |
| Registered Nurses | Special Education Teachers, Preschool, Kindergarten, and |
| Medical Assistants | Elementary School |
| Dishwashers | Hosts and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, and Coffee Shop |
| Secondary School Teachers, exc. Special Education | Tour Guides and Escorts |
| Cooks, Restaurant | Customer Service Representatives |
| Counter and Rental Clerks | Farmworkers and Laborers, Crop, Nursery, and Greenhouse |
| Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers | Service Station Attendants |
| Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks | Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses |
| Tellers | Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants |
| Teacher Assistants | Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers |
| Reservation and Transportation Ticket Agents and Travel Clerks | Construction Laborers |
| First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Food Preparation and Serving | Maintenance and Repair Workers, General |
| Workers | Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity |
| Ushers, Lobby Attendants, and Ticket Takers | Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Service |
| General and Operations Managers | Accountants and Auditors |
| Flight Attendants | Nursing Aides, Orderlies and Attendants |
| Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing exc. | Firefighters |
| Technical and Scientific Products | Recreation Workers |
| Child Care Workers | Switchboard Operators, incl. Answering Service |
| First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Office and Administrative | First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades and |
| Support Workers | Extraction Workers |
| Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks | Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics |
| Secretaries, exc. Legal, Medical, and Executive | Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers |
| Packers and Packagers, Hand | Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer |

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT TRENDS - HONOLULU MSA

Employment in Honolulu MSA is expected to decline to 414,660 by second quarter 2003, losing 2,450 jobs. Job losses will account for more than one-half of the total employment decline statewide, primarily as a result of the economic impact due to the tragic events of September 11, 2001.

From 2001 to 2003, employment will decline at an average annual rate of -0.3 percent, slightly lower than the statewide rate of decline at -0.4 percent. Many of the statewide industry trends apply to Honolulu MSA since the county employs nearly three-fourths of the total number employed.

| Industry Employment and Growth Rates, 2001 – 2003 Honolulu MSA | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <u>INDUSTRY</u> | <u>2nd Qtr. 2001</u> | <u>2nd Qtr. 2003</u> | <u>CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT</u> | <u>AVG. ANNUAL GROWTH RATE</u> |
| TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES | 417,110 | 414,660 | -2,450 | -0.3% |
| AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, & FISHING | 2,130 | 2,090 | -40 | -0.9% |
| CONSTRUCTION | 16,660 | 17,050 | 390 | 1.2% |
| MANUFACTURING | 14,150 | 13,930 | -220 | -0.8% |
| Durable Goods | 3,550 | 3,570 | 20 | 0.3% |
| Nondurable Goods | 6,020 | 5,890 | -130 | -1.1% |
| TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, & UTILITIES | 33,890 | 31,570 | -2,320 | -3.4% |
| Transportation, inc. Postal Service | 28,410 | 26,260 | -2,150 | -3.8% |
| Communications | 5,500 | 5,290 | -210 | -1.9% |
| Utilities & Sanitary Services | 2,300 | 2,350 | 50 | 1.1% |
| TRADE | 98,030 | 95,790 | -2,240 | -1.1% |
| Wholesale | 16,640 | 16,180 | -460 | -1.4% |
| Retail | 81,400 | 79,610 | -1,790 | -1.1% |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE | 26,510 | 26,850 | 340 | 0.6% |
| Finance | 10,970 | 11,000 | 30 | 0.1% |
| Insurance | 6,100 | 6,090 | -10 | -0.1% |
| Real Estate | 9,440 | 9,760 | 320 | 1.7% |
| SERVICES | 132,570 | 133,150 | 580 | 0.2% |
| Hotels & Other Lodging Places | 16,480 | 16,070 | -410 | -1.2% |
| Business Services | 26,260 | 26,750 | 490 | 0.9% |
| Health Services, inc. Public Hospitals | 31,670 | 32,110 | 440 | 0.7% |
| Educational Services, Private & Public | 46,220 | 46,900 | 680 | 0.7% |
| GOVERNMENT | 55,150 | 55,670 | 520 | 0.5% |
| Federal ex. Postal Service | 23,600 | 23,840 | 240 | 0.5% |
| State ex. Education & Hospitals | 15,640 | 15,720 | 80 | 0.3% |
| Local | 11,290 | 11,470 | 180 | 0.8% |
| ----- | | | | |
| Rounded to the nearest ten. | | | | |
| Totals may not add due to rounding. | | | | |

OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK - HONOLULU MSA

An estimated 2,450 agricultural and nonagricultural jobs are projected to be lost in Honolulu MSA during the second quarter period from 2001 to 2003. Employment will fall by 0.6 percent, slightly better than the state's decline of 0.8 percent. Honolulu MSA accounts for nearly three-fourths of the total statewide employment and many of the state trends apply to the county with the exception of management and legal occupations. Management occupations are expected to remain stable in Honolulu MSA as compared to a statewide decrease of four-tenths of a percent. A growth of over half a percentage point in legal occupations will counteract the loss of legal jobs at the state level.

Outlook of Major Occupational Groups, 2001 – 2003 Honolulu MSA

| Occupations | 2001 Estimated Employment | Projected Employment Growth | Percent Growth | Total Replacement Openings | Total Job Openings |
|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| TOTAL | 417,110 | -2,450 | -0.6% | 23,300 | 23,300 |
| Management Occupations | 21,740 | -10 | 0.0% | 660 | 660 |
| Business and Financial Operations Occupations | 15,650 | 90 | 0.6% | 570 | 650 |
| Computer and Mathematical Occupations | 6,230 | 420 | 6.7% | 90 | 500 |
| Architecture and Engineering Occupations | 7,020 | 10 | 0.1% | 270 | 280 |
| Life, Physical, and Social Service Occupations | 4,970 | 50 | 1.0% | 310 | 370 |
| Community and Social Services Occupations | 5,740 | 160 | 2.8% | 150 | 310 |
| Legal Occupations | 3,470 | 20 | 0.6% | 50 | 60 |
| Education, Training, and Library Occupations | 30,640 | 650 | 2.1% | 1,110 | 1,750 |
| Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations | 7,110 | -10 | -0.1% | 280 | 280 |
| Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations | 18,500 | 200 | 1.1% | 730 | 930 |
| Healthcare Support Occupations | 9,400 | 290 | 3.1% | 360 | 650 |
| Protective Service Occupations | 14,660 | 330 | 2.3% | 1,070 | 1,400 |
| Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations | 46,850 | -1,090 | -2.3% | 5,930 | 5,930 |
| Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations | 21,330 | -100 | -0.5% | 870 | 870 |
| Personal Care and Service Occupations | 13,870 | -250 | -1.8% | 1,100 | 1,100 |
| Sales and Related Occupations | 41,580 | -970 | -2.3% | 3,240 | 3,240 |
| Office and Administrative Support Occupations | 74,170 | -1,410 | -1.9% | 3,320 | 3,320 |
| Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations | 1,430 | -10 | -0.7% | 50 | 50 |
| Construction and Extraction Occupations | 16,240 | 350 | 2.2% | 610 | 950 |
| Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations | 14,530 | -210 | -1.4% | 560 | 560 |
| Production Occupations | 13,770 | -130 | -0.9% | 600 | 600 |
| Transportation and Material Moving Occupations | 28,240 | -800 | -2.8% | 1,390 | 1,390 |
| ----- | | | | | |
| Total job openings is the sum of employment growth, if positive, plus total replacement openings. | | | | | |
| If employment growth is negative, only total replacement openings is included in total job openings. | | | | | |
| Rounded to the nearest ten. | | | | | |
| Totals may not add due to rounding. | | | | | |

OCCUPATIONS WITH THE MOST OPENINGS

The table provides a list of occupations with at least one hundred openings, including job growth and replacement openings, during the two-year period. Occupations in Honolulu MSA with the most openings are somewhat identical to the state's occupations with the most openings, with the exception of correctional officers and jailers and computer systems analysts. These occupations may be in higher demand in Honolulu MSA to serve the needs of a larger population base. The list of occupations also includes a diverse range of jobs relating to computer, healthcare, education, and construction that require at the least a high school degree or training to higher education.

Occupations with 100 or more Openings in Honolulu MSA, 2001-2003

| | |
|---|--|
| Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, inc. Fast Food | Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing exc. |
| Retail Salespersons | Technical and Scientific Products |
| Cashiers | General and Operations Managers |
| Waiters and Waitresses | Reservation and Transportation Ticket Agents and Travel Clerks |
| Stock Clerks and Order Fillers | Packers and Packagers, Hand |
| Security Guards | Cooks, Restaurant |
| Janitors and Cleaners, exc. Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners | Child Care Workers |
| Office Clerks, General | Customer Service Representatives |
| Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers | Receptionists and Information Clerks |
| Food Preparation Workers | Secretaries, exc. Legal, Medical, and Executive |
| Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop | Police and Sheriff's Patrol Officers |
| Elementary School Teachers, exc. Special Education | First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Office and Administrative |
| Registered Nurses | Support Workers |
| Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers | Amusement and Recreation Attendants |
| Medical Assistants | Correctional Officers and Jailers |
| Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners | Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers |
| Secondary School Teachers, exc. Special Education | Electricians |
| Counter and Rental Clerks | Cleaners of Vehicles and Equipment |
| Flight Attendants | First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Retail Sales Workers |
| Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks | Executive Secretaries and Administrative Assistants |
| Tellers | Carpenters |
| Teacher Assistants | Computer Systems Analysts |
| Dishwashers | Social and Human Service Assistants |
| Ushers, Lobby Attendants, and Ticket Takers | Baggage Porters and Bellhops |
| Computer Support Specialists | Hotel, Motel, and Resort Desk Clerks |
| First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Food Preparation and Serving | Word Processors and Typists |
| Workers | Bus Drivers, Transit and Intercity |

Industrial and Occupational Outlook for Hawaii, 2001-2003

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